The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME V.---NO. 21. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871. COL. DEM.---VOL. XXXV--NO. 14

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two inches	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four inches	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	40,00
One column	30,00	36,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, ots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, his Bitters is free from the objections urged gainst all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1,50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to btain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical World, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

TH WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*
PHILADELPHIA, March 8th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects, WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I become so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia,

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. (Jan'71y

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Four District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. H. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. R. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. R. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

G. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist. Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. R. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

P. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

P. R. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker. Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. BALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.25'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep6'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND
THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All Kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Before the Pennsylvania Reserve Association at their meeting in Philadelphia on May 16th, 1871, by

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT.

COMRADES OF THE RESERVES:—The friendships formed around the campfires on the Potomac, the Rappahannock and the James, find in this re-union a full expression. Your presence, the firm grip, the kindly greeting, are but true reflections of that sympathy and manly affection which was generated in your breasts while together fighting the battles of your country, and which, while stimulating all the noble impulses of the *soldier*, made you for the remainder of your lives, *friends*. Earnest discussions on topics religious, political, or otherwise, may arise among you; diverging opinions will exist respecting most questions of public interest, but, in the end, your disagreements are forgotten, and the relations of the past remain unbroken. The soldier is emphatically the friend *of* the soldier. Companionship in arms, produces this result with certainty, and especially is this so when the time thus consumed is measured by years, and is well marked by campaigns, defeats, and victories. The positive contact of personal acquaintance renders indissoluble these ties. Companionship in the tent and the *bivouac*, shoulder to shoulder service in the struggle to the death, established remembrances that are not readily effaced.

It is a fitting reward for the privations, the hardships and sufferings of the years spent in the field that a thrill of pleasure is enjoyed in the clasping of hands with another who has had a like experience. And it matters not in what field he served; for the men who fought in Virginia, the great southwest, or along the coast of the Atlantic, were all actuated by an honest purpose, were as soldiers, equally meritorious, and are to-day unitedly friends. [Applause.] And paradoxical as it may at first appear, it is this regard for men who have faced the storm of battle which impels us to extend the hand of fellowship to the honest soldier who fought on the other side. This is why to-day ex-confederate soldiers of every grade hold by Federal appointment positions of trust and power. It is why a score of them occupy seats in the Congress of the United States; why an ex-confederate general was taken into the cabinet councils of the government, and why one of the most lucrative positions in the whole southern country was given to the veteran confederate Longstreet, by the veteran federal Grant. All honor to the two great captains! To the former, because he was among the first to accept the situation resulting from the contest; to the latter, because in the hour of his and the nation's success, he dared to be generous. [Applause.] Had there existed a spirit of malignity among the men constituting the opposing armies, the establishment of peace might for a long time have been hindered, and a war of extermination been waging at the present hour. If the friendly feeling which animates the breasts of the men who contended with each other in deadly strife on the battle field shall pervade all classes, the nation will be as prosperous and powerful as its domain is great, and its people chivalric. [Great applause.]

And now, comrades, leaving for a moment, the contemplation of our own affairs and that condition of national happiness which is daily being rendered permanent by a fast growing amity between the peoples of the sections recently estranged, let us turn our attention abroad, and note a few of the more important events which are there transpiring. And, first, let us consider what was deemed a proper cause for war in Europe.

The Queen of Spain had become obnoxious to the mass of her subjects, and was forced to abdicate the throne. To fill the vacancy thus occasioned without disturbing "the balance of power" in Europe, became matter of great import to the other nations, and especially so to France, whose position as a first class power had already become insecure, and the crown of whose monarch was resting none too securely upon his brow. In fact, with the exception of Portugal, France was the nation to be most affected by new Spanish alliances; and when a candidate for the vacant throne, in the person of a Hohenzolleran prince, was announced, she recognized the act as threatening to her security as one of the leading nations of the continent. She remembered, that Prussia was an ancient as well as a present foe, ready to retaliate for the indignities heaped upon her by the old legions of France, and anxious to punish Napoleon III for his interference after Sadowa, which precluded Prussia from reaping all the fruits of that memorable victory. Besides, had the sceptre of Spanish power passed into the hands of a Hohenzolleran, France would have been sandwiched between two nations, the one positively and the other substantially under the control of the King of Prussia. Both the government and the people of France determined not to be thrust into this critical and threatening position, and the clamor for armed resistance was loud and general.

At this juncture, however, the war-cloud was broken, and a ray of hope for continued peace, relieved, to some extent, the general gloom. Leopold, through his father, declined the vacant throne, and Spain gave assurances that no indignity was intended, on her part, to France. Common prudence would dictate that just here the whole subject should have been dropped; for when the cause of alarm had been removed, and the assurance of Spain given that no alliance inimical to France was desired, nothing *real* was left in the controversy. But the pride of an empire had been wounded, and the wrath of its millions was aroused. Guarantees against conjectural occurrences were petulantly demanded, and petulantly refused. It was this *petulancy* ejected into the controversy at this unhappy hour which brought on the war. Petulancy alone, not necessity, not real insult to national honor, injury to the citizen, or wanton violation of international law.

But notwithstanding the unsubstantial nature of the causes of this war, we, as soldiers, must certainly commend the despatch with which the armies were put into the field, and also the completeness with which they were armed and equipped.

At the outset of our war of the rebellion the President issued a call for seventy-five thousand troops, to serve for three months. Whether it was thought possible by the Federal authorities to frighten off the threatening danger by this addition to the standing army, or whether the patriotism of the people called upon to furnish the desired troops, was suspected, has not, it is believed, yet transpired. Subsequent history, however, shows; first, that the forces asked for were entirely inadequate either to frighten off, or subdue the rebellion; and, secondly, that the number of men who were then willing and eager to defend the flag and the integrity of the Union, would have more than ten times filled that requisition. Our own old Commonwealth, whose quota under the President's call was fourteen regiments, put into the field twenty-five, and disbanded thirty others, which the authorities at Washington would not accept. Through the energy and eloquence of our great war governor, who is now honoring the United States at the court of the Emperor of all the Russias, [Applause.] and by the common impulse of our citizens, whose reverence for the old flag is as strong as their love of life, the whole requisition could have been filled from the Keystone State alone. [Applause.]

It is not, therefore, the *number* of men put into the field by these opposing European powers which attracts the attention of an American, so much as the expedition with which it was done, and the thoroughness of their equipment.

On the 6th of July, 1870, Prince Leopold formally accepted the candidacy for the Spanish throne. On the 15th of the same month, or nine days after, war was declared by France; and on the 28th the Emperor Napoleon took the field, and was ready to give or receive battle, being as completely prepared at all points as at any time during the war. But excellent as was the equipment of the French, quickly as their army had been placed in the field, numerous as were its legions, they were surpassed in each particular by their German enemies. Frederick the Great, whose military genius had commanded the admiration as well as excited the fears of his European neighbors more than a century ago, had given the best years of his life, and, indeed, almost the whole of it to the improvement of the Prussian military system. His armies won for Prussia a world-wide renown and secured to her King such fame and *prestige* as were and are not associated with the name of any contemporanious ruler. The generations which followed him did not fail to profit by his labors. Upon the foundations so broadly and deeply laid a military structure has arisen more nearly complete than is seen anywhere else among nations. When war was declared by France the tocsin of King William sounded, and from the professional closet, the counting house, the factory, the workshop and the farm, came the thousands of trained soldiers. The ever ready sword, sharp and bright, was with lightning speed unsheathed, and the armory doors swung upon their hinges. The mid-hours of the night were disturbed by the ominous rumble of moving cannon and caissons, and the noon-day sunbeams glanced from the barrel of the deadly rifle; and *at once*, armies were arrayed, large, disciplined, and fully equipped. King William placed himself at the head of his armies on the 31 day of that sultriest of months, August. The French had crossed the frontier the previous day, and captured the out-post of Saarbruck, thus giving the Prussians an opportunity for immediate battle.

After twenty-four hours of French invasion, the Grand Army of Germany unmasked its front, and the valleys of the Rhine, the Saar and the Moselle bristled with the bayonets of perhaps the best *new* army the world had ever seen. Proud, indeed, must have felt the grey haired monarch, as he watched his stalwart countrymen hurrying forward to the rescue of the soil trodden by the foot of the presumptuous invader! Wherever he turned his eye the reflected sunbeams revealed the myriads of caparisoned warriors, and he knew well the mettle of which they were made. With veterans to plan and young chiefs to execute, with a united, ardent, loyal people at his back, he had no fears for the future; and without any hesitancy or delay his advance was hurled against the invading French, and fierce, bloody, desolating war began!

The French were far from being an insignificant foe. Eight hundred thousand men were in the field, in arms, subject to the orders of the Emperor Napoleon. The subdivisions of his army were complete, his marshals at their posts, and the general equipment as nearly perfect as modern science and French skill could make it. The *mitrailleuse*, a modern and most destructive engine of war, had been supplied in large numbers; and in the hands of the infantry were placed the deadly *chassepot*, a breech-loader of long range, constructed for rapid, continuous and effective firing. When reading the minute description, given early in the war, of this arm, as also of its rival, the needle gun of the Prussians, one could not but recall to mind with a smile the not handsome but rather hazardous Harper's Ferry musket, with which the Reserves were first armed. So ardent had been our affection for the things of the fathers that the beginning of our war found us with arms strongly resembling those of revolutionary times. These arms of venerable structure had, however, peculiar merits. They were not of so long range as more modern guns, nor of equal accuracy; but then, when their load of "buck and ball" was set free, "there was music in the air." [Great applause and laughter.] Besides, on such interesting occasions, a man was tolerably sure to go down; and not unfrequently this unfortunate individual was the man at the hinder end of the gun. [Laughter.] In striking contrast with those antiquated weapons, was the chassepot and needle gun as in fact was the entire equipment of both the French and Prussian armies, with that of ours.

Time will not permit, nor is this a proper occasion to enter into the details of the manner in which the united German armies cut their way from the Rhine to Paris and beyond. From the first the movements of the French were marked by doubts and hesitancy; and the battle of Woerth, concluded on the 6th of August, only twenty-two days after war was declared, put them clearly on the defensive; and located the theatre of war permanently on French soil. These initial successes, by no means decisive of final results, in themselves, (for the fighting of the French was quite as good as that of their enemies, and their defeats clearly attributable to the superior numbers of their opponents,) had the unfortunate effect of raising a clamor among the French non-combatants for a change of ministry. The factionists who had been kept at bay while the attention of the Emperor was not otherwise engaged took advantage of his absence, and clamored until the authorities at home, who were doing their utmost to forward troops to the threatened provinces, yielded, and a new ministry was appointed. It was the old blunder of swapping horses while crossing a stream.

But it was only one among the first of a series of blunders, which, combined, have amazed the world and ruined France. The brilliant strategy of Von Moltke at Woerth had separated the right of the French under McMahon from the centre and left, compelling them to retire, and a series of battles, by far the bloodiest of the war, were fought with a view to restore the connection. The country around Metz reeked with the blood of both armies. The burnt villages, the devastated fields, the mangled shrubbery, bear testimony now of the fierceness of the struggle, the varying successes, and the gallantry displayed. But the result was, that the flower of the French army was intercepted in its effort to connect with McMahon, and was held at bay within or under the walls of Metz.

Deep gloom was settling over the destinies of France. Doubt had given way to fear, and fear was yielding to consternation. Napoleon appreciated the danger of his position. He dare not place himself in the cauldron of Paris, whose turbulent population were at fever heat, ready to wreak vengeance upon his head for the disasters of a war into which he had been driven at least in part by *their* clamor! He wished not to die by the hand of an assassin, and gathering his forces about him, resolved to stake his empire and his life upon one grand effort to re-unite his armies. Turning the heads of McMahon's and De Failly's columns northward he hoped to evade the Germans under the Crown Prince, whose legions, passing to the south, were marching on Paris; and by attacking the army lying across the path of Bazaine, place it between two fires, and thus destroy it. His purpose was, however, quickly discovered by King William, and the energies of the Prussian commander were taxed to frustrate it. The march of the Crown Prince diverged from the line it had recently taken; his strong columns were joined to the troops which could be spared from the investment of Metz; and the whole were hurled against McMahon and De Failly, not far from Sedan. The result of the battle was disasterous to the French, but not decisive. Three days afterwards, on the morning of September 1st, the hostile lines were again confronting each other. At early dawn the eager Bavarians attacked the French right under De Failly, and in a short time the action became general, and the fighting desperate. Time passed but the hours were perhaps never more heavily laden with events. Charge after charge was made; the thunder of artillery, the measured howl of the *mitrailuse*, the sharp rattle of musketry and the clash of the heavy cavalry sabre were heard in every part of the field. Morning passed, and noon came to find the scale not yet turned. The hopeful impetuosity of the earlier hours had settled down into sullen determination. Column after column of the spike-helmeted Germans was hurled back; but as the day wore away, the French lines slowly receded. One after another, the villages around Sedan, while sending lurid light and heated smoke up through the sulphurous cloud of battle, were given up to the invaders. The French flanks were forced to retire on the centre, and the advancing Germans soon formed a cordon of bayonets and a wall of fire around them too strong to be broken. At five o'clock the firing ceased. The thick black cloud which overhung the weary combatants slowly lifted, and the wreck of battle lay before them. Dismounted guns and shattered caissons told where the battery had been posted. Where the ground was spotted with stiffened horses, the cavalry, fleet, impetuous, and terrible, had charged! The long swaths of men dead and dying, marked the places where the infantry, that most numerous arm of war, had long and courageously stemmed the tide of battle. On every hand were abandoned rifles, cast-off knapsacks, and blood-stained garments. Behind the hedges, in clumps of trees, and along the streams of water were thickly scattered, in squads and at intervals, great numbers of wounded men among whom the surgeons busied themselves, their keen instruments wading deeply into human flesh, while stacks of human limbs indicated the business of the day. It is at such points that the miseries of a battle field are congregated. The restrained agonies of the strong, and the low moanings of the weak, the fair-haired boy with fast-glazing eye dictating a last message to a widowed mother—such and similar scenes will ever dim the eye of a soldier, albeit the cause may be ever so just.

The humble French peasant emerged from his lowly cellar, where himself and family had burrowed while the battle raged, and with stealthy step reached the corner of his shot-riddled cottage. His good dame came behind him, and, after her, the little flock, with trembling limbs and quivering lips, clinging tightly to the maternal skirt. "They have ceased to fire," said the man; "and I see a flag of truce—hear the wild huzzah! The battle must be over." "Thank God!" spake the mother; and with eyes fast fixed upon the heavens, she mutely stood, too deeply moved to utter more.

The thunder of Sedan was stilled. It was the one decisive battle of the war, and was won by the Germans just thirty days after the first hostile gun was fired, forty-six days after war was declared by the French, and only fifty-five days after Leopold was announced as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

In "*our* late unpleasantness," the first engagement at all general in its character, was fought ninety-five days after the President's call, and more than 100 days after the erection of confederate batteries had been commenced in Charleston harbor. The time spent by our people in sharpening up their swords for the first Bull Run was more than twice that required by the Germans to shatter the military power of France. Of course, our people did well after they got ready. Bull Run speaks volumes, especially the "run" part, for the improvised armies engaged. But the lesson which the French should have learned from this fight was to be drawn from the expedition with which our side got away from the battle field, after being whipped. Paris might have been saved, if a few American Congressmen had been at Sedan to show French soldiers, after being defeated, how to make a straight coat tail for the capital of the nation! [Applause and laughter.]

The battle of Sedan was, as has been said, decisive. It was the crushing up of the last of the Imperial armies. It left the French people powerless to defend. In short, it subjugated France, and made her Emperor a prisoner of war.

The affairs of nations, like those of individuals, are seldom well conducted in times of great excitement. Especially is this so in elective governments during periods of war. The raising of men for the field always excites the masses to a high degree. It in effect intoxicates the *multitude*, and like wine distributed to a crowd, brings to the surface sometimes the best and most brilliant, but often the most boisterous and turbulent of men. As soon as the disaster of Sedan became known at

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1871.

THE address of Gen. ENT will amply repay perusal, and fully justifies the favorable comments bestowed upon it by those who heard it. Those who fought most bravely in the war are the foremost in the utterance of generous sentiments towards the conquered, and this is a leading feature of the speech. But the whole speech is interesting and worthy of attention.

The Convention Bill.

The nine million thieves finding that they could not get a two-thirds majority at this session for the bill to enable them to rob the Sinking Fund, next gave attention to the subject of a Constitutional Convention. They well knew that if such a body assembled it would forever prevent them from reaching the nine millions. Under command of Gen. BURNS they therefore went to work to prevent the passage of a bill calling a convention at once and in this they succeeded to the whole extent of their wishes. In this they were of course aided by Gen. CAMERON, who wants the Treasury to re-elect him to the U. S. Senate, and also by the corruptionists in the Democratic party, who want to use it to the same end. While the thieves were having a gala time over their victory, Mr. BUCKALEW threw a bombshell amongst them by offering a bill to permit the people to vote for or against a convention at the ensuing October election. Many Senators had committed themselves to that idea when they could use it as an objection to pending bills which did not contain it and as an excuse to vote against them. The bill therefore passed the Senate. Whether the thieves can defeat it in the House remains to be seen.

It is only to be regretted that the effect of the delay occasioned by first voting on the proposition to call a convention postpones the amendments and their ratification for one year, thus giving the nine million thieves another session of the Legislature during which to effect the robbery, and it also gives the corruptionists the use of the Treasury of the State at the next Senatorial election. These are important points that would have been defeated by calling the convention immediately. But as that could not be done, the next best thing is to call it as soon as possible. During the discussion of the present bill in the Senate, Mr. BUCKALEW is reported as saying that he had been willing to have a vote on a convention taken directly, and was willing to adopt the opinions of others, especially as he wanted to make all possible progress in the matter. The substitute he proposed provides for voting on the question in October, and then the Legislature, at its next session, if the vote was affirmative, could fix the day for the convention. He believed that the large majority of the people would approve of it. He then called attention to the small amount of legislation transacted in the Ohio and Illinois Legislatures, and he thought, with proper amendments to the constitution, we could get along in this State with one or two hundred laws at each session instead of having nearly two thousand, as now.

HORACE GREELY is in Texas! Yes, in Texas, lionizing, speechifying, feasting, &c. His *Tribune*, at home, in the mean time, is fulminating all kinds of extravagant statements about Southern Ku Klux, who murder, mob and otherwise maltreat every Radical who dares to go South. Yet Mr. GREELY does not inform the public that *he*, the arch fiend of the abolition pack, who so savagely cried for blood throughout the war, has been in the least molested by Ku Klux, or has seen or heard of one in his track, and that too while revelling in the most lawless of all Ku Klux regions, in the very heart of Texas itself! If any man deserves ill of the South it is GREELY, for he labored for half a life to array the north against the South, which resulted in the destruction of the fortunes of nearly all her people, in the death of thousands of them and in the annihilation of nearly all their rights under the government as well as their ideas of public polity. If this man can travel the South unharmed, even petted, and feasted, and honored as he travels, does it not give the lie direct to all the silly and infamous statements about Ku-Klux, the personal danger of Radicals, &c? Sergeant BATES traveled through all the Southern States unharmed, without a penny in his pocket, carrying the National flag. He came out safely, well fed and well treated. HORACE GREELY, of the greatest amongst their enemies, is now lecturing in their midst to large audiences, and is feasted as he goes! Yet Radical papers have the effrontery to tell the people that a northern man is not safe in the South and requires the standing army to protect him from secret oath bound conspiring murderers denominated Ku Klux, and there are northern fools to believe them!

The Radical Nominees.

From biographies in Radical papers we gather that their candidate for Auditor General, Dr. STANTON, was born and reared in Ohio, from whence he immigrated to this State. He belonged to the old abolitionists and was therefore an original enemy of the Union. He is a relative of E. M. STANTON, one of the basest of American Statesmen—blood-thirsty, treacherous, false and tyranical. The Doctor made a speech before the Convention that nominated him which proves him a bitter, vindictive and relentless partizan and an unscrupulous falsifier. It is not pretended that he has any experience in or knowledge of State affairs, or other special qualifications for Auditor General, and is a little a Pennsylvanian in sentiment as by birth.

Col. BEATH, the candidate for Surveyor General, was a cuffy Lieutenant during the war, is a Philadelphian, but has recently been employed by the coal operators of Schuylkill as some sort of clerk or agent. His nomination is a Radical bid for the influence of the coal operators as against the miners. That he knows anything about the landed system of Pennsylvania or is in any experienced in State affairs, is not alledged.

These nominees are simply the candidates of the CAMERON wing of the Radical party, and if elected will be the tools of the Treasury plunderers. The taxpayers have a strong interest in this business—if they want to be plundered these are the candidates for them!

United States Senate.

The U. S. Senate has been in session for nearly two weeks, mainly for the purpose of deliberating upon the treaty recently made by the Joint High Commission. Very slow progress has been made in consequence of the premature publication of the treaty by the New York *Tribune*, whose correspondents by surreptitious means obtained a copy before it was authorized to be given to the public and while it was yet a "State Secret." A committee of investigation was appointed, the correspondents were promptly brought before it and as promptly refused to tell from whom or by what means they obtained the treaty. They were then ordered into custody, where they still remain. What the upshot will be remains to be seen. Certain it is that the correspondents will never divulge, or ought to be shot if they do, and that the Senate is engaged in a very small business.

The treaty will no doubt be confirmed whenever a vote is reached. Of its intrinsic merits there is much difference of opinion. The plan adopted for getting rid of absurd pretensions is arbitration—a good plan in its way, but dangerous when crowned heads and their appointees are in each case the sole arbitrators or appoint a majority of a board. An immediate good that the treaty effects is that it takes the question of the Alabama claims out of the hands of the dirty demagogues who have been using it for partizan purposes. Upon the whole, the treaty is a fair illustration of Radical Statesmanship—making high pretensions only to grovel in the mud to escape their consequences! Practically, we do not doubt, every question will be ultimately decided strictly in the interest of Great Britain, and for this the Radical party must be held responsible. Their bungling statesmanship disgraces the nation in all its foreign intercourse even more than in domestic affairs.

European News.

The army of Marshal M'MAHON has at length entered Paris, crushing all opposition before it. The cannonading previous to entering the city is represented as tremendoes. Although the storming forces met with less determined opposition than they expected, there was still much severe fighting in the streets. Nearly all the Communists not killed are prisoners, and the leaders will no doubt be executed, as they are murderers and assassins as well as rebels. Many of them are Poles and other foreigners who had no real interest in Paris or France. Paris being thus effectually subdued, a permanent government may now be settled upon. If a Republic is adopted in form it will be little less exacting or tyrannical than a monarchy.

Much turbulence begins to exhibit itself in Spain, and an attempt at revolution appears imminent.

Other European countries are apparently peaceful.

Mining Operations.

There is an end at length to the strike of the Coal Miners. All the mines are again in operation in full force and very nearly all miners are at work, heartly rejoiced that the strike is at an end. Much of this good result is attributable to the judicious ruling of Judge ELWELL, the umpire chosen by the parties to the battle. In speaking upon this point the Ashland *Advocate* expresses the universal sentiment of those interested and of the newspapers in the Coal regions when it says:

Judge ELWELL's decisions meet with general and approving acceptance. We congratulate him on the unqualified confidence which all concerned, and the public at large, repose in him.

It is to be hoped that under this system of arbitration there will be no occasion for strikes hereafter—that they will, indeed, become impossible.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.—The letter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in reference to the treaty now before the United States Senate for the adjustment of our several controversies with Great Britain, advises that that instrument should be ratified. The various points of the treaty are briefly discussed, and Mr. Johnson asserts that the several controversies embraced by it have been of long duration, have at various times threatened serious consequences, and that their settlement is demanded by the prosperity and the honor of both nations. He asks what apprehensions need be felt that the various boards of arbitration will not perform their duties wisely and impartially, and says in the absence of arbitration there are only two courses to be pursued, to wit, either continued submission to the wrongs done us or else a declaration of war.

BEGINNING A GOOD WORK.—Two of the Commissioners of Allegheny county have been held to bail to answer a charge of bribery. This is much better practice than the vague charges of bribery the public so often read, and wh'ch should always be prosecuted if the allegations be true. There is no bad influence which this county has so much to fear as this one of corruption in public places. It is the source of innumerable evils. From this comes the rage to get into public offices on the part of men who are utterly unfit for them, and who would not be employed in any responsible positions in private establishments. They seek office for the sole purpose of getting money, and if the office does not yield it by fair means, they will get it by foul means. From it also comes the incessant jobbery in all public works, where the poorest work is done at the highest rates of pay for the best. Then follow heavy expenditures, heavy taxes, waste of public moneys, extravagance, demoralization in all other branches of the public service, piles of public debt with little or nothing to show for it. There is no end to the chain of evil and disastrous results. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we hear that at least one prosecution has been commenced against parties accused of this hydra-headed crime.

OUR Devil insists that the only Ku-Clucks about here are the old hens. Guess he is about right. So says Dr. John's *North Carolinian*.

It is very much the same class about here who believes Ku-Klux yarns in Radical papers. Can not the Radical friends of the Dr. around here believe him when he is telling the truth?

IT is now a disputed point whether the bill for the prevention of the sale of liquor on election days has passed or not. The fact will scarcely be ascertained until after the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Democratic State Convention.

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS of Philidelphia for Auditor General and Capt. James H. Cooper of Lawrence county for Surveyor General.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—The Democratic Convention met in the hall of the House this morning, at 10 o'clock. The convention was called to order by W. Mutchler, Chairman of the State Central Committee. He addressed the convention, and stated that the defeat of the last State ticket was caused by the odious Registry Law.

After the usual preliminaries, five persons were named for Auditor General. On the fourth ballot Gen. M'Candless received 78 votes, after which the Convention *unanimously* declared him the nominee.

Capt. COOPER was one of thirteen persons named for Surveyor General and securing a majority of the whole vote on the fourth ballot was then *unanimously* nominated by the Convention.

The nominees are both men of ability and unswerving integrity, and give universal satisfaction.

General MCCANDLESS entered service at the beginning of the war as Major of the 2nd, Pa., Reserves and was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, then Colonel, and afterwards commanded the first Brigade and frequently the Division. Capt. COOPER entered service as First Sergeant of company B. First Pa., Light Artillery and was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant, and afterwards to Captain. Both were officers of the highest standing and deserve the positions for which they have been nominated.

Affairs at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—The senate to night undertook to call up a bill, reported from the finance committee, for the reformation of the management of the State treasury, directing the State treasurer to loan the money in the treasury to the highest bidder, etc. To the surprise of the clerk of the senate, the speaker and the members, it was found that since the adjournment on Saturday, the clerk's desk had been rifled and the original bill stolen. Action was, of course, postponed on the bill. This outrage will necessitate a reconsideration of the senate resolved to adjourn sine die to-morrow, as the senate is determined to ferret out the authors of the theft.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—During the whole afternoon the members of both houses of the legislature assembled in and around the capitol, discussing the probable action of the republican and democratic parties. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the respective caucuses assembled. It had been evident during the day that one of the movements of the democracy would be to pass a house bill which required the republican State treasurer to deposit all the State funds in banks offering the highest premiums. The bill was suddenly discovered to have been stolen after the senate had assembled and had passed it to third reading. The tactics which were resolved upon in the democratic caucus have been kept scrupulously private, but the senate is evidently disposed to make a bold and aggressive warfare in support of its demands for a revised registry law. The republican house caucus held a prolonged session, and the members did not reach the chamber of the house until after the usual hour of meeting. They determined in substance absolutely to refuse the transaction of all business until the senate forwarded their resolution providing for final adjournment. In accordance with this policy nothing was done in the house but the reading of the journal.

The clerk of the senate twice presented himself. On each occasion the house members anxiously awaited the announcement of the senate action upon final adjournment resolution, and in both cases were disappointed. The future movements of both senate and house are uncertain, as well as the day of final adjournment.

THE advocates of the temperance cause are preparing to make a movement in favor of their laudable object, in a political direction, that is, they are resolved to take the issue into the political arena, and there endeavor to accomplish by legal force what should be left to moral suasion. All efforts like this will fail, and at the same time call forth fresh opposition to a good cause which, under other circumstances, might never have been elicited. The triumph of the temperance cause, like that of the cause of religion, or any other moral reform, must be a matter of discussion with the people, left to them for acceptance or rejection. The moment you couple a legal coercion with a question of morality, religion or temperance, you deprive it of its divine attributes. Men who flourish with the sword, die by the sword. The motive for legislative action changes with the changed circumstances of men and business. If you legislate liquor out of existence one year our word for it, it will be revived the next, just because men will not be legally checked in what they deem they have a moral right to do. Therefore, we hope our temperance friends will not attempt to push their cause into the political arena. So says Gov. Geary's organ, the *State Journal*.

Call for a Labor Convention.

HEADQUARTERS LABOR UNION, No 1 — DANVILLE, PA., May 15, 1871.—*To all Trade Unions*: Believing the time to effect a thorough organization of the workingmen of Pennsylvania, under the platform of the National Labor Union, has arrived, by the power vested in me by R. F. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Union of the United States, authorizing and directing me to call together without delay delegates from all trades unions or labor associations throughout this state, I do hereby request all unions, trades or labor associations, to appoint two delegates, to convene together at Danville, Montour county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1871, for the purpose of forming a State Labor Union and to transact any business that may come before said convention. VICTOR A. LOTIER, Executive of State.

THE case before the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Harrisburg, between the Pennsylvania and Catawissa Railroad Companies, was decided last week in favor of the Catawissa Company. The effort of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was to prevent the Catawissa Company from crossing the track of the Philadelphia and Erie road, at grade, in constructing their extension from Milton to Williamsport.

Gen. Butler on the New Treaty.

BOSTON, May 22.—General BUTLER appeared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, and read a letter, making a twenty-four-page pamphlet, which he had addressed to his son-in-law, Senator Ames, of Mississippi, in which he elaborately reviews and generally condemns the treaty of Washington.

Mr. Butler first criticises the settlement of the fishery question, in which he says: "Out of the four hundred thousand barrels of mackerel caught between Cape May or the thirty-ninth parallel and the northern extent of their limit by our fishermen, only some 30,000 barrels were taken last year east of Maine in all waters, British or other. In frankness it should be stated that owing to the annoyances our fishermen have suffered, and from other special causes, that catch was smaller than usual, but it may be safely put at an average not much exceeding 30,000 barrels.

"During the reciprocity treaty, and since its abrogation, when fishing under full British license, our fishermen took something less than one-fifth their catch within the three-mile line, so that the amount of the concession by the present treaty to us is the right of Great Britain to 5,000 barrels of mackerel when swimming in the sea within three miles of her shores. Now, as fishing is only about a 15 per cent. business, or, in other words, as 85 per cent. of the value of fish taken consists in the use of capital employed, labor expended in taking, curing, packing, and preparing for market, it will be seen how inconsiderable is the right actually attempted to be ceded to us by the present treaty. Its extent is, in fact, when reduced to money value, from $5,000 to $7,000 annually only." In this connection the General continues: "I see it stated, in what purports to be the protocol to the treaty, that the American commissioners opened the negotiations with an offer to pay $1,000,000 in gold for this right, or $60,000 annually for all time for the right which Nova Scotia offered to sell and did sell for $7,000 a year. Where our commissioners got their extraordinary valuations it is difficult to conjecture.

"It is not wonderful that the English commissioners thought they had something too valuable to dispose of, when Yankees would offer a million dollars for the right to begin with. As the Englishmen had ulterior objects to be gained, they would put no money value upon the fisheries, as they intended to force open our ports by all means."

Further, General Butler says: "It cost the British government $800,000 to guard the right of a value of $7,000 per annum, which amount will be saved by the ratification of the treaty to the Imperial Government and its adjuncts. We are, by the provisions of the treaty, in exchange to permit for this $7,000 all British fishermen to fish in all our waters for all kinds of fish except shell fish and river fish, and to land on our shores to cure their fish and dry their nets from the 45th to the 39th parallel, or from Eastport to the Delaware Bay." The opening of our ports to British fish free of duty and competition with British bounty of one dollar per quintal and French bounty of 10 francs, and other features of the treaty, the General believes will substantially ruin our fishing interests.

In concluding this review of the fishery question, General Butler says: "I grieve, therefore, that so complete an abandonment of American fishing interests should have been made by our commissioners, and I trust the Senate will not ratify this portion of the treaty unless there shall be found another portion sufficiently countervailing the advantages, so we can afford this great loss. It is expressly stated in the protocol, however, that the fishery questions were considered by themselves."

A MAN WITH NOTHING TO DO.—Some of the friends of T. A. Scott are a little solicitous lest he should be out of a situation this Summer, and are engaged hunting up railroads, two or three hundred miles long, to enable him to take the Presidency, just to keep his hand in. This is well enough, as he is only President of five railroads, including the Union Pacific, Vice-President of twelve, including the Pennsylvania Central, Director in thirty-three, and General Consolidation Agent for the balance. He keeps four Secretaries busy looking after his iron, oil, silver, gold, quicksilver, lead, slate, steel, coal and wild land interests, devotes a few leisure moments to steel rail and locomotive manufactories, steamship lines, bridge building and engineering. Finds relaxation in running the Pennsylvania and Virginia Legislatures, and entire repose in directing Congress, the President and the Supreme Bench, in all that relates to his chain of roads throughout the land. Independent of all this he is married. His locks are slightly sprinkled with gray, but this comes of years, not cares. His face wears a sunny smile, and is as cheerful as a robbin in May. It is well that his friends look after him and see that time is not permitted to hang heavy on his hands.—*Pittsburg Post.*

JOHN H. BRILL, recently convicted and sentenced for altering election returns in the Sixteenth ward of Philadelphia, has been pardoned by Governor GEARY. The case was an aggravated one. There was no defense, and honest men of all parties rejoiced at the sentence as a proper vindication of the law. But no sooner are the prison doors shut upon BRILL, than Bunn visits Harrisburg, and Governor GEARY pardons the man who deliberately falsified returns, in order to secure the election of BUNN. This is the most flagrant abuse of the pardoning power ever perpetrated in this State. It says to the ring of election cheats and thieves, "vote as often as you please; stuff the box with spurious votes; alter the returns, and, if you are convicted and sentenced, I will pardon you." They so understand it, and are flinging that fact in the face of Democrats, and boasting that with the Registry law, and the assurance of Governor GEARY, they can carry the city by ten thousand majority. The Governor has most shamefully abused his high prerogative, and placed a blot upon his reputation which nothing can remove. He has struck hands with makers of fraudulent election returns, and disgraced the office he holds, in the eyes of all honest men.—*Age.*

IT is now well understood that the "Ring" which controls General Grant, and shapes the course of his administration, is composed of Senator Cameron, Senator Morton, and General Butler. What can be expected from such a corrupt combination?

Illness of the Vice President.

Vice-President COLFAX was taken suddenly and dangerously ill on the 22d inst., while presiding in the Senate. The correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following account:

Quite an excitement was created by the sudden, and, for a time, rather alarming illness of Vice-President Colfax. About 3 o'clock this afternoon, feeling considerably oppressed by the vitiated atmosphere of the Senate Chamber, which induced a growing sense of dizziness, Mr. Colfax desired Capt. Basset, the Doorkeeper, to ask Mr. Pomeroy to take the chair. As the Senator did so, Mr. Colfax was stepping down from the dais, when he suddenly staggered, and would have fallen to the ground but for Mr. Bassett, who caught him. He was immediately conveyed to his reception-room. Dr. Taft, the Senate Postmaster, was at once summoned, and Dr. Bliss, Mr. Colfax's physician, soon arrived. It was at first reported that the Vice-President had been striken with paralysis, but Dr. Bliss pronounced it a severe attack of vertigo and irregular action of the heart, caused by a debilitated condition of the system, mental excitement, under which the Vice-President has been for a week past, and sitting so long in the foul atmosphere of an Executive session. Senators make martyrs of themselves for dignity's sake, and on these days of early Summer, shut themselves up in the gilded iron box which constitutes their chamber, with all the doors closed, and the sun beating down on the glass and iron roof above, listening to such speeches as were made at to-day's session, which afforded no counter-irritants to the unmitigated foulness of the atmosphere. They want apparently to make a martyr of some one, in order to prove the faith that is in them.

After Mr. Colfax's removal to his room a pallet was obtained. He suffered from nausea, which produced vomiting, and on the slightest motion was seized with vertigo. For nearly four hours this irregular action continued, the stomach refusing to retain anything. The skin was cold, the pulse low, and attacks of vertigo were threatened continually. About 7 o'clock he began to rally, and before Dr. Bliss temporarily left him, the symptoms were subsiding. Mr. Colfax has been suffering for a week past from a malitious attack, and a severe catarrh. These had acted injuriously to weaken his system, and left him exposed to the still more dangerous malaria of the Senate's Executive sessions.

After the Vice-President had been restored to consciousness and strength had returned sufficiently to enable him to speak, he expressed the belief that he had been stricken with paralysis; but when the physician assured him that such was not the case he seemed greatly relieved. He had only strength to give the address of his wife at South Bend, Ind., and express the wish that she might be informed of his illness, and assured that his condition was not dangerous. At 8 o'clock he was quietly resting, although still so weak as to be unable to speak. At 10 o'clock no change had taken place, except that his pulse had increased to 70. At 12 o'clock the Vice-President, although not sleeping, was without pain, and his condition was pronounced to be improving. The physicians have no anxiety about his recovery. Senator Wilson and Robertson and Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, together with Dr. Bliss and Sergeant-at-Arms French, will remain with him during the night. It is thought Mr. Colfax will not be able to be removed from the Vice-President's room for several days.

The Wyoming Coal Trade.

In an article one the early coal trade of the Wyoming vally, the Wilkes-Barre *Record of the Times* gives the following reminiscence of its early history:

For more than thirty years we have watched the coal trade of the Wyoming region struggling for recognition and for existence.—Charles Miner was one of the pioneers who gained experience at heavy cost and loss by running anthracite in arks down the Lehigh and the Delaware to Easton and to Philadelphia and by his side we traced the groning trade, in which he had great faith. Nearly forty years ago when the Schuylkill Canal was the great hope of that region, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal stock a "fancy" in the market, we heard him say to those who laughed at our efforts in Northern Pennsylvania, "The time will come and that soon when Delaware & Hudson Canal stock cannot be purchased."

He lived to see it double in the market and pay sixteen per cent. dividends. The trade outgrew his most sanguine anticipations and predictions while he still watched its progress.

Individuals having coal lands attempted the business, paying miners and laborers, tolls and transportation on the canal, wharfage and commissions—and lost all. There was no Union at that day of gentlemen from Wales to demand their right to share the loss.

How many will remember the efforts of our old friends Col. John. L. and Lord Butler to establish the coal trade in Pittston and the disastrous results. Associated capital was needed, and Luzerne held open arms to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company with the the Wurtses on the east, and to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company with White & Hazzard on the south to welcome them as deliverers from the wilderness and from poverty. Like the mouse in the beer vat, we were ready to promise anything for relief. The history of all efforts to develop our coal fields is a history of failures and ruin to the pioneers. Capital there was none, and few had means to open mines, or credit to carry their coal until returns could be realized. Enterprising men commenced business with fair prospects, but a fault—a full market—or a defaulting agent, was sure to nip the bud of promise. Sometimes a boat load of coal could be sold, or exchanged for boots, shoes, dry-goods and groceries, with perhaps enough cash promised in sixty days to pay the tolls. Unable to get cash, and anxious to keep his men employed the operator would offer them such goods as he secured in pay. Then came laws to prohibit the payment of wages in store-orders or goods, as if the legal tender act were not sufficient for all legal restraint.

It was a long struggle in the Wyoming region under which many stout hearts were broken and many millions of dollars were sunk before the trade grew sufficiently to give us a market. Ask Jameson Harvey and his sons, with their mines most advantageously situated for Southern Canal trade. Ask any early Plymouth operator, or those who worked the Lee mines at Nanticoke. Mr. Harvey's mines on the west side and the property of Col. Lee on the east of the river, with many other lands have gone into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now owning the Canal, and in the sale brought wealth to the former owners who had been so fortunate as to save them from the wreck when others failed.

But how many years of labor and care, not grudging work of eight hours, or less, but of patient toil from early morning to night, and by the pine knot's light, were required to save the wild and almost worthless lands until time and the united capital of incorporated companies could develop their value.

Many of the men who lead the present suspensions can earn more money in one month of steady employment, and receive the cash on pay day, than our old-time land-owners and farmers handled in a year without carting a load of wheat sixty miles through a wilderness to Easton to get it. And this mining labor, by the same industry and economy, could save in the same number of years larger fortunes than the average of individuals whom they now denounce as tyrants and enemies to labor.

IF you want to please a newspaper man, learn the art of making a long story short before calling upon him, or writing to him.

AN enthusiastic Radical paper winds up a long article, favoring GRANT'S renomination, by saying "he is bound to take." That is the principal objection to him. He takes everything that is offered to him, from a pint of peanuts to a $100,000 house.

ANOTHER horrible outrage of the Ku-Klux is reported in North Carolina. It was an attempt to intimidate a minister of the Gospel! A negro preacher in Lincoln county has received the following annonymous letter:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: You must either quit preaching or quit stealing hogs. K. K. K.

PETTICOAT REBELLION.—The great woman's rights speech, last week, in New York, was made by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, who said that if the very next Congress does not withdraw every obstacle to the most ample exercise of the franchise by woman, "we shall proceed to call another convention expressly to frame a new constitution and to erect a new government, complete in all its parts, and to take measures to maintain it as effectually as men do theirs. We mean treason! we mean secession, and on a thousand times grander scale than was that of the south. We are plotting revolution! we will overthrow this bogus republic, and plant a government of righteousness in its stead."

ACCORDING to the law of England, as interpreted by the Court of Chancery in a recent case, a dead father has more jurisdiction over a child's education than a living mother. A widowed mother has no rights that the relatives of a deceased husband are bound to respect. "Her duty is to bring up her child according to the faith which the father professed when he was alive, even though she utterly disapproves of it," says the Court.

An Indian Talk.

A Washington correspondent thus describes an Indian talk:

Five of the chiefs were present, and the greater part of the "talk" was done by "Little Raven," peace chief of the Arapahoes, and "Buffalo Good," chief of the Wachitas. Commissioner Parker and Secretary Delano each spoke to the Indians in a firm but kind manner, giving them good advice, and promising just rewards for good behavior, and especially endeavored to impress upon them the importance of making great efforts to become civilized and peaceable; to give up hunting and go to farming, because the course or march of civilization could not be checked; it would eventually spread over the entire country, and railroads would be built in all directions.

Little Raven said it made his heart glad to come to have a talk here, and he would go back to his people and counsel good behavior, but he strongly urged that soldiers should be kept away from their country, and that bad white men should also be kept away from them. He said they were the main causes of difficulties, and if they were kept away from the Indians, he and the other chiefs would have less trouble with the young men of their tribes and could better manage them.

Buffalo Good said he did not know where he was. He was neither an Indian nor a white man. He was between the two. His tribe has always been peaceable and friendly, but they are very poor. The lands which were once given to his tribe have been taken from them and given to Indians of other tribes, and now the Wachitas have none. He said, "I have on now a good coat and pants and hat, but I have no greenbacks in my pocket. This is what I want. I want to know what I am to expect. I have heard it said that the commissioners had made many good promises, but I did not believe those stories, for I never had received much benefit from Washington. But, now that I hear the commissioner say these things, I believe them, and feel happy." And he said he would go back to his people and tell them that "Washington" meant to do well by them.

This "talk" was an informal one, and lasted about an hour and a half, and as the chiefs all expressed their wish to get through as soon as possible so they might go home and attend to their crops, etc., it was suggested that they go immediately to see their "great father."

They concluded not to do this, as they wanted to "fix up" for the occasion, and would rather go to-morrow.

Little Raven is an old man, sixty-seven years of age, and says he is getting feeble and cannot ride ponies any more, but the other chiefs are younger men.

Buffalo Good is a perfect athlete. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height; weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds; has remarkably small hands and feet, fine broad shoulders; clean, muscular limbs; a keen, black eye; intelligent face; and is, withall, a handsome man.

CANDIDATES.

[The charge for announcing candidates is five dollars cash. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. MCHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTON—LAUBACH—On the 14th inst., Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Earl Boston, to Miss Sallie Laubach both of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

SANDS—ZEIGLER—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. N. Spear, Mr. C. L. Sands, to Miss Mary Zeigler, both of Mt. Pleasant, Columbia county.

DEATHS.

BOGART—In Greenwood on the 20th inst., Isaac E. Bogart, aged 14 years, 9 months and 21 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.55
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 90
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	14
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all interested that the Commissioners named in the act of Assembly, approved May 15, 1871, entitled an act to incorporate the North and West Branch Rail Road Company will meet at the Public House of George H. Brown in the borough of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the books will then and there be opened by them to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company, and that said Commissioners will continue in session at the above named place during the 14th, 15th and 16 of June next, and that on the following Monday and Tuesday, June 19th and 20th, said books will be opened for said purpose at the Wyoming Valley House in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22, said books will be opened for said purpose at the City Hotel in the City of Williamsport. One dollar to be paid on each share subscribed at the time of subscription in accordance with Act of Assembly in incorporating said Company. By order of the Commissioners. R. S. BENTLY, President.
Attest, WM. NEAL, Secretary.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A fine young BLACK HORSE is offered for sale. Will work double or single. Inquire of W. H. KOONS.
may 26'71—tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May 1871, I purchased an iron-gray colt two years old of Samuel Schweppenhiser, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, in which I have loaned during my pleasure. All persons are notified that said colt now belongs to me.
may 26'71—tf JAMES BASON.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $500. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in *every* respect equal to a new piano. Terms possitively cash in advance. Address for one week,
C. W. FOSTER,
may 26'71—tf Manch Chunk, Pa.

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG, a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANNA VANHORN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna Vanhorn, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Vannorn of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN B. VANHORN,
may 19'71—6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID R. ALBERTSON, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David R. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram R. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. HIRAM R. KLINE,
may 26'71—6t Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1871,

the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land lying in Locust township, in Columbia county, and adjoining land of Samuel Hampton, land of John Snyder, land of Leonard Adams, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, whereon are erected a log house and a small BARN.

There are on the premises apple and cherry trees, and a spring of excellent water. And to be sold as the Estate of Samuel G. Pilkington, deceased.

BENJAMIN WAGNER,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property, less the ten per cent. on the confirmation; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation, nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
BLOOMSBURG, May 20, 1871. Clerk.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

36	inch	Appleton "A," per yard	14
"	"	" by the bolt	13
"	"	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
"	"	" by the bolt	12
"	"	Agawam "F," per yard	11
"	"	" by the bolt	10½
"	"	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
"	"	" by the bolt	12
27	"	Augusta "A," per yard	11
40	"	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
"	"	" by the bolt	14
48	"	Pequot "W," per yard	22
10-4	"	"	45
"	"	Monadnock per yard	32

BLEACH MUSLINS.

36	inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
"	"	" by the bolt	21½
"	"	Wamsutta, per yard	22
"	"	" by the bolt	21
"	"	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
"	"	" " " by the bolt	17
"	"	Lonsdale, per yard	18
"	"	" by the bolt	17
"	"	Chapman, per yard	16
"	"	" by the bolt	15
"	"	Rochdale, per yard	14
"	"	Red Hawk, per yard	12½
"	"	Green Mt. Co. "G," per yard	12½
"	"	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
40	"	Rockville, per yard	10
45	"	Boot "X," per yard	22
45	"	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	28
10-4	"	Monadnock, per yard	38
10-4	"	Pequot, per yard	50

Check shirtings form 16, 20, 22 @ 26
Stripe shirtings from 18 @ 23

TICKINGS.

36	inch	Minnehaha	18
"	"	Conestoga	25
32	"	Wire Twist	20
30	"	Omega "C"	20
27	"	Lehigh Valley "B"	16

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning	12½
Cochoe, Merrimack and Sprague	12½
American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
Penn and Pacific	12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold	10
Columbian	8
Wellington	9½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18
Baird's Scotch	15
Best	15
Nohpariel	12½

Delaines	12½ 15, 18, 20 & 22
Lawns	12½, 15, 18

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, May 26, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq. is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A considerable number of new houses are in course of construction in Bloomsburg and many old ones are undergoing repairs. There is a great want, however, of business rooms, and we see but little effort being made to supply this want. Last spring several inquiries were made for such rooms by persons not residing in Columbia county, and if these could have been obtained that number of active business men would have been added to Bloomsburg. We are glad to see that Market street is being opened to the river, and we predict that that part of town will soon be built up. The Foundry, we believe, is to be removed from Centre street quite soon, and there is talk of the removal of the Forks hotel from Main street. If the Town Council would do something to encourage paving there is reason to believe the good work would commence and soon become general, and that this would prove an incentive to further improvements and adornments.

"*The Medium*" is the title of a neat little semi-weekly paper just started at Danville by D. H. B. BROWER, late of the *Montour American*. The editor says the title is adopted as "expressive of the position it occupies politically." A political medium is good! Gen. TAYLOR used to tell the people that he was "a Whig but not an ultra Whig"—and from this text we had sundry disquisitions about "an oyster but not an ultra oyster," "a butterfly not quite a butterfly yet something more than a caterpillar," and so on around the whole circle of endless absurdities. We have heard, too, of a certain medium between two hay stacks, a medium between earth and spirit land, there may be medium good and medium bad, and even medium christians are suspected, but whatever the extent of mediums, in spite of the wise man, a medium in politics is some thing new under the sun! In view of existing facts a medium horse may be comprehended, but a medium cow, a goat or swine, is very like an ultra of the same species. As the peculiar "medium" of which we speak vigorously puffs CHARLES SUMNER its exact classification will not be difficult.

Agricultural Meeting.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Columbia county Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was held at the Court House in Bloomsburg at 3 o'clock P. M., 20th instant.

The meeting was called to order by the President, W. B. KOONS.

The Secretary's report of the Finances of the Association was read and adopted. On motion, the Association proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected, viz:

President—W. B. KOONS.

Vice Presidents—C. J. M'HENRY, J. P. CONNER, WM. SHAFFER and SYLVESTER PURSEL.

Secretary—J. J. BROWER.

Treasurer—ELIAS MENDENHALL.

Librarian—B. F. HARTMAN.

Executive Committee—R. F. CLARK, JAMES KESTER, HIRAM R. KLINE.

On motion of William Neal, the salary of the Secretary was fixed at one hundred dollars for the ensuing year, and on motion of the same gentleman the salary of the Treasurer was fixed at seventy-five dollars for the ensuing year and to pay interest on moneys in his hands at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

On motion of Wm. Neal the Executive Committee was instructed to ascertain the amount of interest in the Treasurers' hands due the Association. After which the meeting adjourned.

THE Germans held a peace demonstration in Danville on Monday last. Quite a large delegation from this place participated in the imposing ceremonies.

THE Plymouth *Star* announces that Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT has become a regular contributor to that paper. A gentleman of large experience and ability, his contributions will be looked for with considerable interest.

A MAN named HENNESSY, a boss on the Catawissa Extension, above this place, was brought before A. RANKIN, Esq., on Monday of last week, on the charge of killing a Deer out of season. It was a Doe with fawn. HENNESSY was fined fifty dollars and costs.—*Muncy Luminary.*

THE Foundry of T. M. TRUMBOWER & Co. at Muncy was entirely destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. Loss from $6,000 to $10,000. Insurance $5,500, in the Williamsport, Wyoming and Lancaster companies.

On the same day an attempt was made to fire a carriage shop, situated in the midst of a number of wooden buildings.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—We have received the catalogue of this institution for 1870 and 71. From this we learn that the present total number of undergraduates is 141, while there are 63 preparatorians, making a total of 177 pupils. The annual commencement is held on the last Thursday of June, and the first term begins nine weeks later. The price of tuition for each term is $13, and this, with other necessary expenses, makes the total collegiate year cost a little over $200.

A LADY requested us to insert the following: Wanted, one hundred and fifty young men, more or less, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy with hair sufficient on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little bow-legged, freckled-faced, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors at the close of divine service each Sabbath evening, to stare at the ladies as they leave church, and to make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear on the steps of the various church doors next Sunday evening, when they will be duly inspected, their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains registered in a book for that purpose. To prevent a general rush, we will state that no one will be enlisted who possesses intellectual capacity above that of a well-bred donkey."

THE first of a series of much games of base ball was played on the College Campus, at Lewisburg, on Saturday the 20th inst., between the Olympian Club of the University at that place and the Riverside Club of Catawissa. The batting of both nines was good, but the feature of the game was the almost faultless fielding of the Olympians. The return game will take place in Catawissa sometime in June. The following is the score:

OLYMPIAN.	O.	R.	RIVERSIDE.	O.	R.
Bogert, ss	2	7	Parkins, 3 b	4	2
Shallenberger, r f	3	6	Bodine, r f	2	4
Humpstone, 2 b	7	3	Abbott, l b	1	3
Hickman, l f	2	6	Eyer, l f	0	3
Bartol, 3 b	3	3	Ludwig, p	3	1
Grier, c	3	4	Dodd, s s	1	1
Seed, c f	4	3	Witman, c	1	1
Marr, p	3	5	Kostenbader et	1	2
Grael, l b	1	7	Scott, 2 b	1	1
Total	27	44		27	18

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olympian	3	5	16	8	1	2	4	5	2—44
Riverside	1	0	8	0	2	5	2	0	0—18

THE programme of the Concert which is to be given at the Court House, this evening by the Amatuer Choral Society has made its appearance. It consists of several choruses, quartettes, trios, duetts and solos, vocal and instrumental. It is the intention of the Society to give a first class entertainment, and the people of the town should give them their hearty support in the endeavor which they are making to elevate the public taste and to raise the standard of musical appreciation. The Society has been in existence since early in the winter, and has necessarily been to much expense in preparing for this concert. The proceeds will, therefore, be appropriated to meeting such expenses. May Bloomsburg show its high appreciation home talent by turning out literally to-night.

As to the sharpers who send broadcast circulars offering to sell counterfeit greenbacks, we see no reason why the authorities should molest them. They do not aim to swindle men. They make no proposition to honest men. It is true that honorable men receive such circulars; but so, also, the best of men receive invitations to purchase, and swallow remedies for all ills that flesh is heir to. Still, the healthy citizen never thinks to accepting these invitations to swallow pills and bitters. They are not for him. No more are counterfeit greenbacks for men of honor and honesy. They never purchase such trash. Whoever sends money to sharpers advertises his intention to play sharper on his own account. Why right his wrongs? What claims has he upon the protection of law? True he is not indictable as a dealer in counterfeit money, because he does not receive what he orders. But he is morally guilty all the same. The least punishment he can expect to receive is the loss of whatever money he attempts to invest in unlawful traffic.—*Philadelphia Day.*

DON'T forget the Strawberry and Ice Cream festival, at Snyder's Hall, given by the Friendship Fire Company.

THE Orangeville Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association, will hold their first meeting for the purpose of receiving and loaning out money, on Monday, May 29th, 1871, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS at S. H. MILLER & SONS.

M. P. LUTZ has just received another large line of Spring Shawls. See his price list.

S. H. MILLER & SON have just opened a large stock of Shawls which they intend to sell low for cash or country produce.

J. H. MAIZE, has on hand a very large assortment of canned fruit, which he is selling off at reduced prices. Any person wishing a bargain, call at J. H. MAIZE'S Mammoth Grocery, corner of Main and Centre streets. n21-tf.

I HAVE had one of Singers New Family Sewing Machines in constant use during the last three years for tailoring, it works splendid and I have not discovered any usual wear.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO., continue to keep on hand one of the largest and best assortments of goods that is any where to be found in the country. Of course they will not be undersold by any other similar establishment.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Bloomsburg, will hold a Strawberry Festival at their room, (Snyder's Hall,) on Friday and Saturday evenings the 2d and 3d of June. The support and patronage of all who are favorable to the good cause is earnestly solicited.

THOMAS H. CREVER, Secretary.

HOW TO SELECT A SEWING MACHINE.—First see that it is made on the best plan, by a large and responsible company, who have adopted the late improvements. Second, buy it of a practical machine agent. J. A. DORAN and two of his assistants are fully competent to adjust machines and give carefull instructions to all who buy of them.

THE New Family Singer Sewing Machines in daily use, year after year, at the homes of the people, where real merit is the test, has proved to be the best costructed, most durable, simple, and reliable, Sewing Machines that have ever been made, their sales are one thousand a week more than any other company, without misrepresentations or secret promises being made by their agents. n19 tf

LOOK HERE.—During the months of June and July we will sell stoves on four months credit to make room for our fall stock. Every stove is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, if not the money will be refunded. Fifty tons of old castings wanted in exchange for the best cook stoves in the market.

SMITH BROTHERS
Orangeville, Pa.

THERE are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Bronchial Throat and Lung diseases, severe Coughs, and as a blood purifier for the cure of Scrofulous diseases, Boils, Eruptions, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches and Rashes appearing upon the face. Sold by druggists.

MANY PERSONS who have not examined the improvements in Sewing Machines during the last seven years, have no idea of the wonderful advance made by their manufacturers towards perfection, in valuable patents and quality of steel. The New Family Singer, excells all others, these machines have in the past and will in the future give general satisfaction the reason of this is they are the simplest and best. No lady who selected a Singer will have cause to regret her choice.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS.

FOR SPECIAL TERM OF COURT, JUNE 12, 1871.

Bloom—Thomas Knorr, Jeremiah Hess, Briarcreek—Samuel S. Siver, S. Kelchner, Berwick—M. E. Walton, Isaiah Bower.
Benton—Elias McHenry.
Centre—Levi Hutchison, Stephen Pettit.
Catawissa—George Stricker.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Hufford, E. M. Alder, jr., John Peater, Hiram Markle, W. N. Hosler.
Franklin—Michael Mensh.
Greenwood—John B. Shultz.
Hemlock—Peter Workheiser.
Jackson—Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—Gera Hartman, Henry Fink, J. H. Vastine.
Mifflin—G. W. Klingman, A. C. Millan, John H. Hetler, Wm. Keller.
Maine—Solomon Deaner.
Madison—Jonathan Johnson, James Dilline, Moutour—James Barton.
Orange—Samuel Seybert, Calvin Herring.
Pine—John Bruner.
Scott—Samuel Hutchison, Reuben Culp, Sugarloaf—John Diltz.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, 1871, the following real estate to wit:

All that interest in a piece or parcel of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the west by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the north by lands of William Holmes, on the east by lands of R. W. Davis, and on the south by the lands of Stephen Lazarus, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a plank dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the interest of John Lamon, in the above described property.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, by a writ of *Al. Lev. Facias* the following real estate to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate, lying and being in Orangeville, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: bounded on the south by a lot of Samuel Coleman, on the east by lands of Nathaniel Spear, on the north by the lands of Nathaniel Spear and on the west by Main street, of the village of Orangeville together with the tenditments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Lazarus.

AARON SMITH,
Sheriff.

may4'71-ts.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
jan.8 '17

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—ly

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
FURNITURE
and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS,
No. 1120 and 1124 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street.
mar.3'71 3m.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD!! A NOBLE WORK!!!

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE,
WITH OVER
1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,
50,000 REFERENCES,
A FAMILY RECORD,
and
FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Students,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within every body's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5000 to $7000 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been every where received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House."

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
Publisher,
614 and 617 Sansom Street,
mar 24'71—3m PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 10th 1871. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To amount received from duplicate of Conyngham township	$5,373 49
To amount received from duplicate of Centralia borough	899 44
To amount from County Treasury for unseated land taxes	2,682 15
To amount received from Orange Poor District	18 00
To amount received from Coal Poor District	124 41
To total amount received from sales of farm produce during the year	309 16
	$9,391 35

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed during the year	$9,106 67
By amount of Treasurers commission thereon @ two per cent.	181 12
By amount of balance in Treasury	309 56
	$9,391 35

On examination of the foregoing account of William Goodman, Treasurer of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, we find it correct.

MARTIN FLANIGAN,
ANDREW ROONEY,
DOMNIC COSGROVE,
PATRICK KILLEEN,
DAVID WALSH
THOMAS MURPHY,
} Auditors.

April 10th, 1871.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT.

DR.

To amount from duplicates	$6,863 93
" " " other sources	3,434 42
	$9,298 35

CR.

By am't paid debt of last year to Messrs Goodman and Thornton	508 33
By am't paid of last years salary due J. H. Long, steward	82 19
By am't paid lawyer's fees due since last year	175 00
By am't paid balance in full of bonds with interest for building addition last year	941 72
By am't paid Martin Monaghan for out door relief in 1868	302 74
By am't paid debt of 1867 to township Road Fund	847 20
By am't paid installment on farm " " for farm work and coffins in 1869	1,426 38 87 60
By am't paid farming utensils, furniture, stock and repairing during year	696 99
By am't paid to Asylum for insane Pauper's Board	358 55
By am't paid for medical fees and medicine	187 57
By am't paid for insurance	19 25
By am't paid for support of paupers, work on and merchant's bills	2,119 48
By amount paid other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year	1,332 81
By amount paid Treasurers commission @ 2 per cent on $9,106,67 paid out	182 12
By am't of balance due from Treasurer	309 56
	$9,298 35

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$5,000 00
" Repairs to buildings	227 00
" Household furniture	197 88
" Farm utensils	622 29
" Hay, grain and straw	311 50
" Manure	175 00
" Horses and cattle	727 00
" Pigs	91 00
" Poultry	15 00
" Potatoes	58 00
" Meat	57 30
" 7 acres of wheat and 1 rye in ground	80 00
" Balance due from Treasurer	309 56
	$8,813 73

LIABILITIES.

By balance due on farm bonds	$2,766 59
" " in favor of district	6,047 23
	$8,813 73

PRODUCTS OF FARM IN 1870.

15 tons of hay @ $18.00	$270 00
58 bushels of wheat @ $1.10	137 20
174 " " oats @ 60 cent	105 60
275 " " corn @ 75 cents & 25 cents	137 50
273 " " rye @ $1.10	86 90
228 " " potatoes @ 75 cents	171 00
8 loads of corn fodder @ $10	80 00
528 lbs of pork @ 12 cents	193 56
60 heads of cabbage @ 6 cents	36 00
Butter, eggs and vegetables	65 00
Live stock raised	93 00
½ bu-hel of clover seed	14 00
	$1,282 76

No. of paupers now in Poor House 13
" " admitted during year 11
" " born " " 1
" " died " " 1

WILLIAM SNYDER, } Directors
PATRICK BURKE, } of
WILLIAM GOODMAN, } Poor.

Attest C. G. MURPHY, Clerk.
April 10th, 1871.—4t

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the pository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness, and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorator and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations re red to, quite unnecessary.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia co., on Friday the 30th day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property to wit: The equal undivided one half part of a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at a white oak stump, a corner of land of Joseph Breish, and running thence by same and land of George Gowman south fifty-four and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and thirty perches to a stone, thence by lands of Elizabeth Reeder and land of E. R. Seeslwig south forty-five and a quarter degrees east eighty perches to a post, thence by lands belonging to the heirs of William Davison, deceased, north forty-four and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty perches to a post, in line of land of Joseph Breish, thence by the said land north forty-five and three-quarter degrees west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

strict measure; late the estate of Martin Billmyer, deceased.

The foregoing tract of land is well timbered with the best quality of WHITE OAK TIMBER. This land lies within a mile and a quarter of the town of Catawissa, and is therefore convenient to the railroad.

☞ Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

PETER BILLMYER,
MARY BILLMYER,
Administrators.

May 5, 1871.

EXCHANGE BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

jan 171

FEE BILLS.

Just printed on good paper and in the neatest style, JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLE'S FEE BILLS and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. The law requires Justices of the Peace to have a Fee Bill put up in their offices, under a penalty of $10 and double the amount of the fees changed.

LIST OF DEALERS
OF
COLUMBIA COUNTY

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.		Class.	Tax.
Isaiah Hagenbuch,	Tinware	14	$ 7 00
S. H. Miller & Son,	Store	12	12 50
William Robb,	Furniture	14	7 00
A. J. Evans,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
W. H. Brown,	Confectionery &c.	14	7 00
C. C. Marr,	Store	13	10 00
Runyon & Warden,	Hardware	13	10 00
John Wolf,	Store	12	12 50
James Cadman,	Cabinet	14	7 00
David Lowenburg,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Misses Harman,	Millinery	14	7 00
J. H. Maize,	Grocery	14	7 00
Decker & Steckle,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Miss A. D. Webb,	Book Store	14	7 00
Moyer Brothers,	Druggists	14	7 00
" "	"	14	7 00
E. M. Knorr,	Shoe Store	14	7 00
A. M. Rupert,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
J. R. Girton,	Store	14	7 00
L. F. Wiary,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
Mrs. Ann D. Brotzel,	Confectionery	14	7 00
J. E. Eyer,	Store	13	10 00
G. W. Correll,	Furniture	12	12 50
Joseph Correll,	Store	13	10 00
E. P. Lutz,	Druggist	14	7 00
L. W. Hariman,	Store	12	12 50
M'Kelvy, Neal & Co.	"	7	40 00
M. P. Lutz,	"	13	10 00
D. A. Beckley,	Book Store	14	7 00
H. C. Hower,	Shoe Store	14	7 00
H. J. Clark,	Store	12	12 50
N. J. Hendershott,	Druggist	14	7 00
E. Jacobs,	Confectionery	14	7 00
W. F. Hess,	Store	14	7 00
Fox & Webb,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman,	Millers	10	20 00
Henry Klein,	Grocery	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co.	Store	7	40 00
G. A. Jacoby,	Grocery	14	7 00
Hendershott & Mason	Dealers in Coal	14	7 00
C. R. Housel,	Grocery	14	7 00
C. W. Neal & Bro,	Dealers in Coal	14	7 00
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.			
J. P. Frey,	Store	14	7 00
C. A. Shuman,	"	14	7 00
Abraham Rice,	"	14	7 00
W. K. Longenberger,	"	14	7 00
BERWICK BOROUGH.			
Thomas & Jane,	Millers	12	12 50
J. & R. H. Bower,	Store	13	12 50
A. Woolbolts,	Store & Stoves	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson,	Store	13	12 50
Miller, Hughs & Co.	"	12	12 50
" "	Druggists	14	7 00
J. B. Dodson,	"	14	7 00
Shaw & Ackerman,	Dry Goods &c.	14	7 00
N. N. Sleeker,	Cabinet & Stoves	14	10 00
Miss Bell Bertram,	Millinery	14	7 00
Jackson & Wooden,	Store	14	50 00
J. G. Jacoby,	Confectionery	14	7 00
H. M. Rockman,	Tobacconist	14	7 00
G. A. Buckingham,	Tin & Stoves	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.			
Mrs. A. W. Eaton,	Store	14	7 00
Wm. M. Klinetob,	"	14	7 00
Peter Hagaman,	Miller	14	7 00
James P. Frease,	Grocery	14	7 00
H. C. Frease,	Miller	14	7 00
Wm. L. Frease,	"	14	7 00
BENTON TOWNSHIP.			
Samuel Heacock,	Store	14	7 00
Benjamin Cole,	"	14	7 00
Dale & Thomas,	Miller	12	12 50
J. J. M'Henry,	Store	12	12 50
E. M'Henry,	"	13	10 00
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.			
M. Barninger,	Millers	14	7 00
J. S. M'Neish,	"	14	7 00
J. M. Smith,	Druggist	14	7 00
I. John & Son	Store	14	13 00
Hartman & Cleaver,	"	14	7 00
M. M. Brobst,	"	12	12 50
Weaver & Reichelderfer	Grocery	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline,	Store	10	24 00
I. H. Seesholtz,	Flour & Feed	14	7 00
W. H. Orange,	Confectionery	14	7 00
George Manhardt,	Shoe Store	14	7 00
J. E. Sharpless & Son	Store	10	20 00
Thomas E. Harder,	Cabinet	14	7 00
Knittle & Shuman,	Store	14	7 00
George Heinel,	Dealer	14	7 00
Wm. Harder,	Cabinet	14	7 00
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.			
E. W. M. & G. L. Low,	Store	13	10 00
Samuel Dietterich,	Grocery	14	7 00
Philip Harris,	Store	14	7 00
Jacob Sponsler,	"	14	7 00
Jesse Hicks,	"	14	7 00
G. H. Fowler & Son	"	12	12 50
Wilmire & Erwine,	"	14	7 00
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.			
Wm. Torry,	Store	9	25 00
Martin Monaghan,	"	13	10 00
W. D. Mellick,	Druggist	14	7 00
Conrad Foland,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Michael Cook,	"	14	7 00
O. R. Millard,	Store	14	12 50
I. H. Edgar & Co.	Cabinet	14	7 00
Thomas Peacock,	Grocery	14	7 00
A. R. Fortner,	Tinware	14	7 00
D. C. Black,	Flour & Feed	14	7 00
J. J. Heagland,	Store	13	10 00
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.			
Mendenhall & Bro.	Millers	13	10 00
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.			
D. & M. M'Henry,	Store	14	7 00
J. F. M'Henry,	"	14	7 00
G. M. Howell,	"	14	7 00
Swavy & Kramer,	"	14	7 00
J. M. Ammerman,	"	14	7 00
Solomon Russ,	"	14	7 00
E. J. & T. P. M'Henry,	Millers	14	7 00
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.			
Wm. Eyer & Son	Store	13	10 00
A. B. Heller & Co.	"	14	7 00
M. & J. Leidy,	"	13	10 00
Ellis Eves & Bros.	"	12	12 50
Wm. Masters,	"	12	12 50
Mrs. Hannah Henry,	"	14	7 00
P. D. Black,	"	12	12 50
Bogart & Kramer,	"	13	10 00
James V. Wilson,	"	14	7 00
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.			
Jacob Harris,	Store	14	7 00
M. G. & W. H. Shoemaker,	"	13	10 00
Wm. Kline,	Miller	14	7 00
John A. G. M. Bangle,	"	14	7 00
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.			
J. H. Vastine,	Store	14	7 00
Charles Fetterman,	"	14	7 00
Yocum & Co.	"	14	10 00
Henry Gable, Sr.	"	14	7 00
Jacob Yeager,	"	14	7 00
MAINE TOWNSHIP.			
Wm. Hauck,	Store	14	7 00
Campbell & Co.	"	14	7 00
J. B. Klinger,	"	14	7 00
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.			
J. H. Creasy,	Store	13	10 00
Creasy & Brown,	"	13	10 00
A. H. Hettler,	"	13	10 00
A. J. Bernziger,

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tone—a brother returning to his kindred from afar off, blessing God that he finds all safe and commending all to the God who has built up our Zion.

In the evening our whole party was invited to the theatre, where I saw the celebrated rocking-chair—placed in one of the aisles—on which Young sits; and his own private box, which was occupied by nine or ten young girls and some young men, who, we were told, were Brigham's children. Two of his married daughters took prominent parts in the play. The house was thin; and during the performance three officers quietly removed an escaped prisoner, who had sought safety in the theatre.

The next day, of course, we saw the lions of Salt Lake City. The place is laid out with very broad streets, and lies on a hillside. What strikes you as a pleasant arrangement is that down every gutter a torrent of water rushes. This is for irrigation, and is turned off into the gardens by the way, doing its work by the watchful care of "Water-Masters, in turn for every one, poor and rich alike.

The dwellings are generally small, mostly of adobe, or unburned brick, and placed in gardens, in which fruit-trees of various kinds were budding and blossoming. I ate here apples better by far than any I have tasted for years in the East; and Salt Lake is famous for its fine peaches, pears and apples. In one garden I saw strawberry plants in magnificent condition, and the fruit-trees everywhere looked very healthful, though they have now for five years suffered from grasshoppers.

In the upper part of the city—somewhat overlooking it, and spreading along almost its whole breath—lie first the Tabernacle, then the vast granite foundations of the Temple, then the Tithing House and (jealously enclosed in a high wall of stone) Brigham Young's houses, and further on his stables, his woolen mills, and the houses of some of his wives.

This enclosure, within which you get peeps only, through one or two narrow and half-closed doors, and which you cannot overlook from any convenient place above, has the air of an eastern harem. All is still and apparently lifeless within. The two largest houses are marked, one by a beehive and the other by a lion, and with an odd frankness, if it was not mere heedlessness, Brigham has put over the gate which leads to his enclosure and to his factories, a beehive in the claws of an enormous and rapacious-looking eagle.

As I mean to be in some sort a guide for those who may travel this way hereafter, I may as well say here that Salt Lake need not hold any mere pleasure traveler more than a day. You can drive all over it in two hours; and when you have seen Tabernacle—an admirably-arranged and every ugly building—which contains an organ, built in Salt Lake by an English workman, a Mormon named Ridges, which organ is second in size only to the Boston organ, and far sweeter in tone than the organ of Plymouth Church; the menagerie within Brigham Young's enclosure, which contains several bears, some lynxes and wild cats, natives of these mountains, and a small but valuable collection of minerals and Indian remains, and of the manufactures of the Mormons, the temple block, and enjoyed the magnificent view, which is seen from the back of the city, of the valley and the snow-capped peaks, which lie on the other side—a view which you carry with you, all over the place, you have done Salt Lake City, and have time if you have risen early to bathe at the sulphur spring. The lake lies too far away to be visited in one day. If you stop, as our party did, at the Mormon hotel, the Townsend House it is called, you will find an abundance of good food, admirably cooked, and plainly but well served; and you may perhaps, if you keep your eyes open, see an active-looking, vigorous young woman eating her breakfast alone, who is one of the three wives of the proprietor. Scandal relates that this one manages the cooking and service—one of the others being too old, and another too pretty, to work. Thus at the Townsend you may chance to get a peep at Mormondom.

For my part, I rose—thanks to the boisterous care of a friend—at 5 o'clock, walked over nearly the whole place between that hour and eight, and drove over it all again later in the day, and I give you here, with some diffidence, the impression it made upon me.

In the first place, considering what an immense quantity of good land there is in these United States, I should say that Brigham Young made what they call in the West "a mighty poor land speculation" for his people. "If we would stop irrigation for ninety days, not a tree, shrub or vine would remain alive in our country," said a Mormon to me as I walked through his garden. "Not a tree grew in our plains when we came here, and we had and have to haul our wood and timber fourteen to twenty miles, out of the mountains," said another. The soil, though good, is full of stones, and I saw a terraced garden of about three acres, built up against the hill-side, which must have cost ten or twelve thousand dollars to prepare.

That is to say, Young took his people a thousand miles through a desert to settle them in a valley where every acre must have cost them in labor and money to get it ready for agricultural use, I should say, not less than from one to two hundred dollars. An Illinois, or Iowa, or Missouri, or Minnesota farmer who paid a dollar and a quarter an acre for his land in those days got a better farm, ready made to his hand, than these people got from Brigham, their leader, only after the experience of untold hardships (which we will not now count in,) and of at least one hundred and probably two hundred dollars' worth of labor per acre when they reached their destination.

The whole settlement of Salt Lake City tells of this. There is an air of strain and hardship about everything. After twenty-five years of hard work, uncessing industry, their houses are small and mean; their gardens are badly kept; the whole place has the cheap, shabby and temporary look of a new settlement. The tabernacle is a huge, a vast building; it will accommodate thirteen thousand people with seats; but the plaster is rough; the pews—models of comfort in their shape—are unpainted; the magnificent organ, which it took five years and a half to build, has a case very well shaped, but of shabby stained pine; and in the whole city, the high wall around Brigham Young's houses is the only permanent and respectable structure I saw—the only evidence of luxury—for it is a substantial wall.

Moreover, unless I am deceived, the younger generation—the children of Utah, show in their forms the bad fruit of this hard life. They seemed to me, as I studied them in the car coming down, and on the streets next morning, under-sized, loose built, flabby. Certainly the young girls were pale, and had unwholesome, wary complexions. The young men were small and thin, and looked weak. Now this is not—so Gentiles here say—the result of polygamy; and I believe this. It seemed to me more the result of poor living in the early days; of a too-hard struggle with life while these youths were babes.

I should say then that Brigham Young, prophet and leader of his people, made a huge blunder when he brought them so far for so little. Moses led his people through the wilderness, but he landed them in Canaan, flowing with milk and honey. Brigham was a very poor sort of Moses.

But, said a Mormon to whom I gave these impressions, "President Young's object was to isolate the people from the world, and this he accomplished."

To that I should say polygamy was the only reason of the secluding of the Mormons. If it had not been for polygamy every State was open to the Mormons, and their industry and thrift would have been welcomed in Missouri, Iowa or Minnesota. It is to polygamy, then, that the long journey and the lasting hardships, the too severe toil, the undersized children have to be charged.

Well, not one-tenth of the men in Utah are, or can afford to be polygamists.

Polygamy is in the nature of things, like slavery, an aristocratic institution. Bingham Young can afford sixteen wives; a prosperous hotel-keeper can afford three; a merchant may, if he does well, support several women; but the laborer, the farmer, the poor man, struggling to make himself a home, cannot afford to undertake to make himself a half-dozen homes for half a dozen wives.

I should say, then, that it is for the luxury of the favored few, for Young, for his elders and counsellors and the prosperous Mormon leaders, in order that they might gratify their bestial propensities, that this cruel migration was set on foot; and this is the only plea which Brigham Young can offer, to shield him from the charge of a disgraceful blunder.

And now, if he lives to be eighty, he will see his whole system crumble. The Utah Railroad and the Utah silver mines are killing polygamy, and when that is broken up, Mormonism, no longer peculiar, will take an inconspicuous place among the religions of our continent. A friend said to me this afternoon: "I saw a great change in Salt Lake since I was there three years ago. The place is free; people no longer speak in whispers. Three years ago it was unsafe to speak aloud in Salt Lake City about Mormonism, and you were warned to be cautious. Now the Gentile may say what he likes."

But Brigham has great influence over his people. Here is an impressive example of it, as also of the way in which he uses it; some years ago an outlying settlement of Mormons was formed, near what they believed to be the Montana border but safely within Utah. With the patient industry of these people they made themselves comfortable homes, planted as is their way, vines and fruit-trees and gardens, and having conquered the wilderness, began to be prosperous. This year their vines were to bear their full crop, and they looked forward with joy to the event. Six months ago a new survey of the State line showed this settlement to lie within Montana. The news was carried to Brigham Young. Three months ago the whole of these Mormon settlers abandoned their pleasant homes, leaving behind houses, tilled lands, fruit-trees, vines, all that their patient labor had created, and at Young's orders returned to Utah. That is Mormonism.

C. N.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for BEADLE'S The White Chief

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR of the Red Skins. Thrilling Narratives of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes, Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of the strange people. Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE LOW. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. BUSHARD, Publisher. Jan27'71-tf. 409 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the most liberal terms. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you. feb11'70-1y.

WANTED AGENTS FOR

GREAT FORTUNES.

And How They Were Made; or the Struggles and Triumphs of our Self-Made Men. By J. D. McCabe, Jr.—Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most taking, instructive and universally sought after book issued for years. Fascinating as fiction, authentic as history, practical as "Poor Richard," with lessons more elevating for popular purposes, than the profoundest philosophy. Agents are clearing from $80 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Sells fast and easily, and delivers splendidly. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. mar.3'71 2m.

AGENTS WANTED

To make $80 to $200 per Month by selling

GREAT FORTUNES.

And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most universally soughtafter book issued for years. It shows how a poor schoolmaster made $40,000.00; how a poor half-blind sailor became a great banker, a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America, an unknown mechanic a millionaire in seven years—with many more such examples; *how energy, talent, and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how many run to waste honestly and without sacrifice of principle.* Send for Circular, etc., and notice my extra terms. GEO. MACLEAN, 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS Wanted for SATAN IN SOCIETY

A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of without gloss, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly exciting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts. C. F. VENT, Publisher, mr14'70-1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The ladies in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times that what is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1858, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing as my possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Sarsaparilla Hymns" and Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives in Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely still there are many thousands of cases there. When a vast number of life would be saved if consumptive lives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they take it, they get a cough, they term a little cold, which they think is nothing enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for smothered and never a well, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in extreme cases where a mercurial cathartic Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have known persons to eat a hearty meal for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is usually followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, if ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let also the patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They never cause the slightest discomfort, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. The fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of rich food, and therefore need a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, peaches, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who can afford to come to me are always within the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Pamphlets in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11'70-1y.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. jan2'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all Kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 17'71—tf

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Again large profits. Sample worth $3 freely per day. One sold 59 in a small town, another 109 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families, Outfit $1. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send for circular to 1/2 Washington street, Boston, Mass. apr 7, 71—8 eow LITTLEFIELD & DAME.

RAIL ROAD MEETING!

There will be a public Rail Road Meeting held at BENTON, Columbia county, on the Fourth day of May, 1871. All friends of the enterprise are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance to the interest of the road will be transacted. It is necessary that there should be a full turnout of the people interested in the welfare of the road. All come. Able speakers will address the meeting. [apr8'71.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Mother-in-law," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,71—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Railroad, that books will be opened for receiving subscription to the capital stock of the said Company, at the public house of John Koons, in the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa., on Monday, May 22d, 1871, to be kept open three days in succession from 9 o'clock a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m., of each day.

JONAS DOTY,
WM. S. MONROE,
MILTON FELVER,
AMNI HARRISON,
JOHN KOONS,
Commissioners.
apr28'71.

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO WAREROOMS,

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $250 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with panelled Black Walnut Case, only $125.50, single reed, same case as above, $105. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Secretary of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1305 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3je27'70-1y.

LEASES, (blank) for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RECEIPT BOOKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South Leave	Leave
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	9.45	2.15	3.25	6.30
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.35	4.15	7.30
Plymouth	8.35	1.17	4.30	7.50
Shickshinny	7.55	12.30	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.30	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.55	11.35	5.50	9.09
Danville	6.10	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED H. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.		Mail North
Lv.	8.25 a.m	Williamsport.	Lv.	6.25 p. m
"	9.00 "	Muncy.	"	5.53 "
"	9.43 "	Milton.	"	5.10 "
"	10.21 "	Danville.	"	4.37 "
"	10.38 "	Rupert.	"	4.12 "
"	10.49 "	Catawissa.	"	4.01 "
"	11.00 "	Ringtown.	"	3.53 "
"	12.23 p.m.	Summit.	"	2.29 "
"	12.31 "	Quakake.	"	2.10 "
"	12.48 "	E. Mahony Junc.	"	1.45 "
"	1.00 "	Tamaqua, Dime.	"	12.52 "
"	4.25 "	Reading.	"	10.40 a.m.
"	5.15 "	Pottsville.	"	"
"	7.00 "	Philadelphia.	"	8.15 "
"	1.25 "	Mine Manch Counk, dine	"	5.05 p. m.
"	2.34 "	Bethlehem.	"	12.00 noon
"	3.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem.	"	9.45 a. m
"	2.35 "	Easton.	"	11.35 "
"	"	New York, via Liberty st.	"	7.00 "
"	5.30 "	via R. & B. R. R.	"	9.00 "
"	6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	"	9.00 "
"	8.40 a.m.	Boston.	"	2.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 2.45, 8 a. m., and 2.00 p. m. (with parlor car for Philadelphia), connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.05, a. m., 5.30, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00, p. m. Philadelphia at 7.50, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. (Sunday mail), and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia only. For Pottsville only, at Dauphin & Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.50, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.50 a. m. 12.55 noon, 2.55, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.40 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Reading at 10.30 a. m., Simonton at 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mainsy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.10 a. m., and 2.09 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.45 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a.m., passes Reading at 7.00 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 8.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 8.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m. 3.00 & 6.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.30 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.30 a.m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connect at Boyertown with trains to and from Reading.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 4.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 9.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 9.00 a.m. train running only between Reading and Philadelphia, Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.35 p.m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a.m. and 9.30 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 3.00 a. m. for New York, at 12.00 m. for Allentown and at 9.20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Machy.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE

IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. Jacob Trivelpiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of William Schuyler & Co. Having discovered several improvements in the plows manufactured in 1870, they have strengthened and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 for the patronage of anything ever offered to the public, being both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactures. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

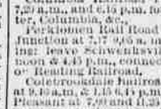
usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.

THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old Iron taken in exchange Order direct from the manufactury. Old agencies supplied during the winter.

Address all orders to
WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 7'71.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED, THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.



WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Bridge*.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED Aug. 14, 1866, which bring the piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS,

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL!

C. S. FURMAN, Saddler,

Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [mar 24'71—1m

☞ BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CELEBRATED

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scalds, Itch, Sores, Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many children and others, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. oct28'70-1f.

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed. In short, will cure all diseases by the use of a few bottles. No sensible man will believe that he could live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our subsidiary sphere a Resurrection. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations*. See that any private Stamp, which is a *positive guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that no private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate," and is therefore a counterfeit. Reject it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
oct28'70-1y. 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GESS PENNY PACIFIC

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

First.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

Second.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

Third.—The use of the *powerful* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately relieves the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.

Fourth.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a good mechanic always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our horses need lubricating, if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.

Fifth.—It is very soothing in its action, will not burn or blister the animal like most of the "red hot" liniments of the day.

Sixth.—Not one drop of tincture of cay